NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Rebel Steamer Isabel Ran the Blockade.

Despatches from Europe to Jeff. Davis.

LARGE CANNON SENT TO YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Acknowledge the Federal Blockade Effective.

The Rebel Newspapers on the Cotton Question.

PECULATION IN THE REBEL ARMY.

PROVIDENCE AGAINST THE REBELS.

A NAVY TO BE IMPROVISED.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR MOBILE

We continue the publication in the HERALD to-day of copious extracts from late Southern papers. A perusal of them will afford much interest to the reader, and will

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BAUTHOUR, Jan. 5, 1862.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel at Charleston, Jan. 2, from National of the Steemer Island at Charleston, Van 2, From Nation—Despatches from Europe to Jeff. Davis—The Emperor Napoleon on the Point of Acknowledging the Southern Confederacy—More Powder Mills at the South— A New Cannon Foundry in Georgia—Defences on the

telegraphed to you briefly last night the main facts the important intelligence which reached Richmond on e 2d of January, and which was brought here-yesterday by gentlemen who left that city on the 3d. proceed now to give the details of the news. The arrival seau, had been expected at Charleston for more with every creek, sound and injet from Cape Hatte as to St. Augustine—and it was hoped that he might succeed in on soon after sunrise on the morning of January and commenced unloading her cargo immediately of the steamers that were loaded at Liverpool some r, drugs find small wares, such as are greatly needed

despatches both from Mr. Yancey and from the agent of
the Confederate government in Paris to Jeff. Davis. The
nature of these despatches, of course, was not known.
Their tener may be inferred, however, from that of a
private letter to a gentleman in this city, which was
brought over in the same steamer.

Another new powder mill has just been completed three
miles from Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Waterhouse, an old and
experienced powder massificaturer, has charge of the
works. A large stock of material had been provided beforehand, and the manufacture of the powder was being
actively carried on two weeks ago. The provder made
here is of seperior quality, having been tested in a varicty of ways.

A large foundry for casting heavy casnon has been
established at Erdwa Furnace, a station on the Atlanta
and Chattenooga Railroad, in Georgia. The neighbothood

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE SOUTHERN TACIFF A MYTH.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE.

(From the Bichmond buly Examiner, Dec. 30.1)

The idea of a Southern tariff on importations, in a time of blockade and sear, is the most altered and subselle one that has ledy efficient the Southern braids. The boy who put a stone in one end of his bag and the corn in the other to go to mill, and could give no better reason for the practice than that daddy had done so before him, at a true type of the Seuthern statemen who conscious the pian of imposing a beriff upon a blockaded commerce, and whose hest reason for the mean ways level in tariffs before us.

The only effectioescenter of assault that the poblic enemy has yet wielded agent as a the twospen of the kade; undies of ar, wither Southern statement with a stollar inactivity on the subject. Else has been guilty of the weak ness of aiding the mockade by a tariff which brings no revenue, which produces no good effect, and which puts the enemy's success in enforcing that mossure beyond peralventure. If the wiscest min of the would have beyond peralventure. If the wiscest min of the world hard been called upon to named he most higher has messer of commercial policy which the south could adopt during the progress of the war, is a would have suggesteds tariff upon blockaded importations; for the effects all blockading of an extensive coast being extremely deflect, it her pured but a triff and a custom house system to reader that mosure thoroughly effective. The world was incessed at the most without the addition. The east of insurance against less in conducting a contraband commerce would not be half paid by repealing the facilit. That insurance, even without the addition. The east of insurance against less in conducting a contraband commerce would not be half paid by repealing the facilit. That insurance, even without the addition. The cost of insurance against less in conducting a contraband commerce would not be half paid by repealing the facilit. That insurance, even without

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR IN REBELDOM-

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR IN REBELDOMENGLAND'S CHOICE—COTTON OR REBELLION.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 31.]

It seems quite clear, from all we can see, that, contrary to what was at first believed to be the fact, the British Minister at Washington has presented no demand for the restitution of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, nor, as far as we are able to judge, is it at all cortain that any such demand will be presented as long as the present ministry centinue in power. Lord John Russell has too often cringed to Yankee insolence to leave any hope that he, at least, has any care for the honor of the British flag; and the powers at Washington evidently knew with whom they had to deal when they committed Mason and Slidell to a Yankee prison, instead of returning them to a British deck. If we are to believe the London Post, Lord Falmerston's organ, the Emperor of the French has already offered his mediation, and it has been accepted at the very first offer. The same paper tells us that "the matter in dispute is a legal question." And so is a blow in the face, or a tweak of the nose; but, as private individuals, when they refer such offences to the decision of a legal tribunal, are generally content to put their honor in their pockets, so, we presume, the Ministers of the British Queen have determined that, so far as the honor of the Crown is concerned, it must be left to shift for itself. "The Attorney and Soliciter Generals are not infallible; they may be wrong, and it does not become the greatness and majesty of England to involve the world in war on a point of law, respecting which the must profound hawyers differ." This is stepping down from a high horse with a verigeance. The London Fames had just before declared that, before the question could even be touched, the honor of England must be satisfied by the restoration of Messrs. Shidell and Mason to the deck of an English vessel. So far as we are able to judge from the extract published, above, it does not appear even that a demand for restoration, with the

proadest, and let us add what is but bare justice, the greatest people of whom we have any account. Sensitive to a degree almost reprehensible mon the point of honor, we conceive it to be hardly possible that they will submit to an insult so palpable, so direct and so outrageous as that offered by Caytain Wilkes to the flag which is their pride and glory—that "meteor flag" which one of their poets proudly and justly tells us has withstood for a thousand years the battle and the breeze. "Therehave be n inher history many instances of attempts on the part of minsters and kings to degrade that flag; but not one in which the attempt has not been visited with quick and signal retribution. The last was when this very minister attempted to make it the tool of the French imperor, and what foliowed happened so short a time ago, and is so well known, that it needs not repetition here. When they read the significant hint conveyed in the passage just quoted from the Freat, that England must not demand redress for an open insult to her flag, because the French Emperor will not join her in the war which may ensue, they will be apt to ask how long it his been since their Queen became the vassal of Napoleon III. By a majority which defece estimation they sympathise with the people of this country, and had they been aware of the oppression which the neutrality of England worked upon it by cutting it off from all hope of obtaining arms and munitions of war from the English manufactories, while it opened them to our enemies, they would long since have insisted upon the prohibition to export these afticles, which the ministry only thought of when they focus? The flag and was about to be deprived of the Robins of self-defence.

It is clear to withat, after all their heritation and sacrifice of the ret is all the retrieval of the properties of the properti merstor knows this as well as anybody, but the Yankees seem to have peruaded him that they will open the ports and send the cotton. Others ise, we presume, he would have done it long ago, and then prevented much blood-shed and a vast deal of ill-reching.

A REBEL VIEW OF LORD LYONS AND MR.

A REBEL VIEW OF SEWARD.

[From the Richard Examiner, Dec. 30.]

It is to be feared that Lard Lyans has allowed himself to be cutwitted by Secard. It was clearly the intention of the British Cabinet to make a peramptory demand on the subject of the Trent. If the newspaper correspond raised New York journals are to be credited, the British Minister Vew York journals are to be credited, the British Minister Company of the Company of the Sec. British (abinet to make a peramptory demant on the subject of the Trent. If the newspaper correspondents of New York journals are to be credited, the British Minister at Washington has abstained from submitting the demand, and has had soveral amicable conferences with the noderal Scoretary of State on the very subject of this contage. The news of such a state of things will greatly surprise the British public. While John Bull is the roughly beligorest and intensely insulted, Lord Lyeaus is pacificatory, willing to hob-nob with Seward and to Feast the Yankee public.

The explanation of this conduct of her Majesty will insulted resems to be thists—Sean after getting invited of the affair of the Brent, Mr. Seward forwarded to Mr. Adams, at London, a declaration that the act of Wilker was committed without instructions from his government, that it was regrested, and that the position of the Weshington government on the subject would use the besties or impracticable. Whether Lord Lyons was informed as in time of the tenor of these departches does not appear. The probability is first he was not, as acceptiveness is a leading

been afforded to the ingenuities of fraud and the public interest sacrificed to the clorical conveniences of the authorities at Richmond.

We have only to examine, for a moment, the papers and wonkers in the Commissary Department to understand that the government has thrown the door open, almost variously, to the most monstrous and shome full frauds and peculations. We must, to detect the cheat, go to the foundation of the Commissary's accounts; it commences there, and is built up, step by step, as the primary papers or vouchers are consolidated. This foundation is the company's provision return. This return is made out at stated periods, and, under the caption of "rations," has separate columns for enumerating the quantities required of fresh beef, pork, flour, beans, rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles, scap and sait. Now, it is to be remarked that this return is signed by the company's commander, and whother the articles enumerated are furnished or not it serves as a receipt—and the only receipt—to the regimental commissary, who uses it as a voucher in his obsolidated provision return, which is again used as a voucher by the brigade commissary. The fact is, that a receipt is given in this way for afficies which may never have been given out, and that this primary receipt, in its different forms of offsoindation, is the only voucher required by the government as a receipt or instance, there may be no coffee; yet it is charged in the company's provision return, which makes the requisition; and this paper, making the requisition, for the convenience of "aquaring papers" and affording easy opportunities for fraud, is taken by the government as a receipt for all the articles it chumerates. Again, there may be no coffee one week and penty the next; but "no back rations are allowed," and the coffee will not be given out after the issue has once been enumerated in the company's provision return, and write "nume" where there is none actually issued. But if he chooses to charge the government has no course, or takes

PROVIDENCE AGAINST THE REBELS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 1.]

The weather challenges the enemy to advance. Such a state of roads and atmosphere as we have had for weeks in succession was never known before. It has afforded opportunity for invasion, which itself would seem sufficient to inspire the purpose, if it had not before been formed. In the latter days of November none doubted that an advance and assault upon the Southern lines would be immediate and at all points. No contingency was admitted as possible to prevent the onset but bad woother and bad roads. The state of both ever stine has been interpreted by the South as unproportions of the favor of Provid one on their behalf. But Providence seems to have understood the enemy better than we did ourselves. The weather has defied him to the combat and he has refused.

be present vigorously, as a promise in congression with proper construction of the boals a valuable arm of offence.

It is obvious that much of the value of this ministure, but by so means unformidable may, to be composed of their construction. The important point is a market of their construction of the important point is a market of a will the sound upon the model for construction of the important point is a market of a will the form of the property of or constructed after of the construction of the property of the wildest variety of or constructed after the construction of gunisons has been the exclusiveness of the idea of their security in seeking is estimated as another advantages.

Now, of these advantages, we have to remark that the great defect in the construction of gunisons has been the exclusiveness of the idea of their security in seeking in estimated as another advantages.

Now, of these advantages, we have to remark that the great defect in the construction of gunisons has been the exclusiveness of the idea of their security in seeking in estimated as another advantages.

Now, of these boats is to secure advantages which the enemy has not, and which may avail us in other varieties of circumstances than in the shifteen of the consideration for us in the constitution of vessels of different clause and in flage toning their of the construction of gunisons has been the exclusiveness of the idea of their security in seeking in the constitution of the security of the securi service theorems of the service.

The world was inserved at the service of the se

practical, and are confident that they will be sustained by a full and thorough examination of the exigencies in which we are expected to contend with the naval power of the Yankees. It is a crisis in which the Navy Department of the government is either to assert its claims for usefulness and efficiency or to make a ridiculous failure, not only in the eyes of the enemy, but in the intelligent view of its own citizens. We shall rejoice to see the reproach that our naval power is contemptible removed by a vigorous, intelligent and prompt carrying out of the late act of Congress. We believe that such an administration of the act will be sufficient to oppose to the boasted fleets of the enemy an antagonist quite complete for the purposes of increar, and to elevate the Confederate States Navy to its true rank in the history of the war. Above all things let there be no unnecessary delay in this work, no twhiting and untwisting of "red lape," and no reoccupations of the time of the department about offices and commands, multi the fleet which is to supply them is first brist. The country is deeply interested in this measure of the public defence, and demands the very promptest and best execution of it on the part of the Secretary of the Navy.

defence, and demands the very promptest and best execution of it on the part of the Secretary of the Navy.

REBEL INDEPENDENCE TO BE WON WITH.

OUT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.)

Whatever may be the termination of the Sildell-Mason affair, the South has no reason to repine at the developements it has brought forth. It has enabled her to understand her position before the world better than she had done before. It has informed her of the existence of house of friends that she had not dreamed of. It has brought forth expressions of epinion that cannot fail to powerfully stronghen her cause in all lands; and it has elicited a wide spread contempt for and harred of the Yankees, which is as encouraging and gratifying as the discovery of friends for herself could be.

We are inclined to believe that it is not the interlion of Providence that we should one our independence to any agency but our care exertions. Independence of the North would creaming less half its value, and indeed its reality, if we should have to own it to the interference of Great Britain in our behalf. Our socurity in the future against invasion from the North would be much greater if this contest were fought out to success by our own unaided prowers than if we called a the assistance of a foreign Power. In the teeth of such an alliance the North might speedily consent to pasce, in order, by a system of chicanery and deception, to details from as the affections of noisy and, after the siteration, to renew its schemes of adopted to any one of the page of the struggle we are engaged in with the North bout the Power to which we should apparently owe it would regard us as debtors and dependants to itself. This very feeling on its part would be the fruitful source of reproaches, ill-teeling, and at last of ill-blood; and our wary Northern adversary, watching the growth of the quarrel, would be great weather to success by surgaining nationality, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. It our case, as that of eve

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR MOBILE.

[From the Mobile Evening News, Dec. 26.]

About midday yesterday the stout gunboas Florida, C.
S. N., concluded to celebrate Christmas eve by a small
set-to with the insolent Lincoin cruiser New London, which
was lying off the mouth of the harbor. The Florida ran
down to the westward of Sand Island, and challenged the
New London to come on, which she did, and for an horr or
two a lively cannonade at long taw furnished an excitingly interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the
great audience which viewed it—the 4,000 men who
garrison Forts Morgan and Gaines, as well as the crews
of the blockading vessels, being the spectators. The
Florida could not come to close quarters with the
exemy by reason of the shoal water of a bar intervening,
and could she have got out it is likely she would have
had more than she could attend to with the several
blockaders that were lying off in deep water.

The engagement was lengthy, and many shots were
fired on both sides, and ended by the New Londor, backing out as usual. The Florida was not touched but it is
thought that three of her pills took effect on the enemy.
All but these three were seen to strike the water, but the
thousands of eyes which watched could not tell whoo
these three went to if they were not stopped by the New
London. She was evidently hit hard, for after backing
out of the fight she signalled the fleet, and one of them
ran down and hay alengated of her for several hours, rendering assistance, it is supposed.

The spectators say that the Florida's long and terrible
zons were admirably served, the practice being excellent, placing the shot and shell all around the mark, so
close, in many instances, as to apparently dash the water
upon the Lincoinites' decks. The engagement is said to
have been a most animating and exciting scene as witnessed from the forts.

THE LATE CONFLAGRATION IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Louisville Corrier of the 4th publishes an account furnished by parties who were in Neshville, Tennessee, at the time of the conlagration of the 22d off. They report that four large three story buildings, running through from the river to Ma ket street, were entirely consumed, with all their contents. A very large amount of shells, caps, &c., were destroyed, the explosions being frequent, and at times almost terrifle. Great quantises of equipments for cavalry and artiflery were also burned up, together with the greater part of C. & Armstrong's pork, which, within a day or two, had been moved and stered there. Some of the meat was saved in a very damaged condition, but the greater part of it was utterly destroyed. To the presence of the pork was due the intensity of the heat and the difficulty of extinguishing the flames. They estimate the less at about \$700,000.

Not the least interesting for their novelty is the adver-tisements of the rebel newspapers. The war seems to We give below a specimen of the advertisements con-tained in one of the Richmond papers of the 1st instant, and we should like to present a number of others if our room would permit, but for the present we think the

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SUBSTITUTES IN

ment for exercit weeks gone by, the micro winter.

REBEL DEFENCES AGAINST THE PEDERAL NAYY.

MEASURES OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 30.]

We are glad to know that the attention of Copy case has been brought to the rought of the respect to the post of the subject, see underdand, has been breakful of the subject, see underdand, has been breakful of the subject in the rought to the rought of the subject is a subject to the first of the subject, see underdand, has been breakful of the subject is a subject to the first of the subject, see underdand, has been breakful of the subject is a subject to the subject to the subject is a subject to the subject

ly return.

J. P. EENJAMIN, Acting Sec. of Wer.

DEEP CREEK, Va., Doc. 18, 1861.

I am authorized by the Secretary of War to offer a reward of thirty dollars each for the following deserter from my company:—

1. Sergeant John R. James. Description—About six feet on uch in height, I got complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, said to have been been in Maryland.

2. Sergeant Thomas H. Had, about six feet one inch in height, florid complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, said to have been born in Maryland.

3. Private Thomas Fields, about five feet four inches in height, florid complexion, light blue eyes, light brown hair.

in height, florid complexion, light blue eyes, light brown hair.

The above named sergeants and private are said to have obtained fraudulent discharges in Richmond.

4. Corporal W. H. Dend, about five feet three inches in height, florid complexion, blue eyes (one eye blurred), brown hair, born in Pennsylvania.

6. Private l'engamin Tegrout, about five feet seven inches in height, light complexion, gray eyes, light brown hair, said to have been born in New Yark State.

6. Private E. L. Jacobs, about five feet eight inches in height, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, born in Ergland.

7. Private Richard Lowery, about five feet six or seven inches in height, light complexion, hazel eyes, red hair, born in Canada, occupation horse jockey.

ARTHUR CONNOR,

Captain Commanding Perritt Guard, Co. H., Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Wanted a steady young man as surgeon's steward, on

ment Louisiana Volunteers.

Wanted a steady young man as surgeon's steward, on the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, new lying at Mulberry Island, James river. Apply immediately at A. Milhapaugh's, Main street.

Wanted thirty good wheelwrights, thirty good blacksmiths, thirty good helpers. Apply to W. S. Wood, A. Q. M., Bacon's Qr. Branch.

maiths, thirty good helpers. Apply to W.S. Wood, A. Wanteed twenty good riders and drivers for the Third Maryland artillery, \$50 bounty and \$12 per month pay. Clothing and rations furnished at once. Apply at the came, New Fair Grounds. Henry R. Latrobe, Captain. Wanted, wanted, wanted one h ndred fermales to work on cartridges at the Laboratory, C. S., corner Seventh and Arch streets. Good w.g.s. will be paid if immediate application is made. W.N. Smith, M.S. K., C.S. A. Wanted six good chippers and filers; two brass meulders, good finishers, and men to clean old brick. J. R. Anderson & Co., Tredegar Iron Works.

Wanted a good whiskey distiller; good references required, to whom fair wages will be given. Address New Store Post office, Buckingham county, Vo. McKinney & Hoper.

Wanted ten blacksmiths, ten wagen makers, three barness makers, to go to Manassas. Inquire of Capt. W. S. Wood, Bacon Quarter branch.

Wanted substitutes. A No. 1 price will be paid for five good substitutes. Apply to T. B. Rees, No. 3 10th street, second door below Duval's drug store.

Wanted a substitute, immediately. Liberal price paid-For particulars apply at once, to Wm. S. Phillips.

Wanted a substitute, to fill a place in the Fifty second regiment of Virginia militia, at Jamestown, for which a good price will be paid if immediate application be made to Clopton & Lyne, corner of Wall and Franklin streets, up stairs.

up stairs. Wanted substitutes.—I wish to employ immediately four substitutes, one for artillery and the rest for infantry service. A liberal bonus given. Apply to Thomas J. Eagby, agent for biring out negroes and renting out houses, No. 8 Wail street, under St. Charles Hotel.

Wanted a substitute for an artillery company, stationed at Yorktown, which has but a short time to serve. A liberal bonus will be paid. Apply at J. C. Dickerson's, on

Wail street.

Wanted a substitute for a member of a cavalry company, on the Peninsula, to whom we will give a liberal benus. Apply immediately to George Watt & Co.

Wanted four substitutes for a company in the Army of the Potomac. A liberal benus will be given. Apply to Dr. Danbridge, Byrd Island Hospital.

c. w. Porcell and Co.'s Exchange and Banking House.—The highest promium (25 and 30 per cent), paid for good and silver.